Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

LITERARY MATTERS.

DANTE.

The Six-hundredth birthday of the immortal author of the "Divina Commedia" is to be celebrated this month by his countrymen, as the centennial of Shakespeare, was celebrated last year by those who speak the English language. It is also to receive appropriate attention in this country. The exact date of the poet's birth is not known. Some authorities set it down as the 8th day of May. It is generally agreed, however, that it was later in the same month. His family is said to have been of Roman origin. His father was a lawyer of good standing in the city of Florence. The family name, Alghieri, was brought by a female ancestor, and retained, as belonging to a more illustrious lineage than that of her husband. It is thought that Dante was left fatherless at the age of nine years. About that time occurred, as a biographer expresses it, Dante's "spiritual birth, the awakening in him of the imaginative faculty, and of that profounder and more intense consciousness which springs from the recognition of beauty through the antithesis of sex." Whatever meaning that may have when applied to a boy of nine, it is certain that during his early youth he met the famous Beatrice Portinari, for whom he conceived a love that outlasted all the changes and influences of his varied life, and inspired in great part the poem by which he is chiefly known. The lady was destined to remain ignorant of the powerful passion she had excited. She was married to another and died in her youth, long before the conception of the poem of which she is the conspicuous character. The education of the future poet was as thorough and complete as the times afforded. His accomplishments were immense, as is clearly indicated throughout his works. In 1291 or later, at all events, after the death of Beatrice, he married Gemma, the daughter of the noble Florentine family of Donati. It is very reasonable to suppose that the marriage was not eminently happy; for besides the difficulties which are said to have been experienced in their domestic intercourse, resulting from incompatibility of temper, Dante, when only two years a husband, wrote an adoring account of his first love, and afterwards named one of the six children borne him by the proud Donati, in honor of Beatrice Portinari. Dante had already identified himself with one of the great parties which were struggling for the supremacy in Northern Italy, the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. The former of these represented the Pope, and advocated the general ascendency of the church and of the local government: the latter included the adherents of the Emperor of Germany, and was the party of the nobles and the burghers. Dante espoused the more purely Italian side. He had served in two campaigns against the Ghibellines, and, though far from being a mere partisan, he became warmly interested in the success of his party. He arose to a prominent position in his native city, and in 1300, became a high official of the republic. During the next year, while he was absent on an embassy to Rome, the opposing local faction gained the ascendency, and Dante was sentenced to exile. Subsequently his property was confiscated, and he was condemned to be burnt alive if ever found within the boundaries of the republic. From that time the history of the poet is obscure. He never saw Florence again, and never re-visited his family. He became a homeless wanderer. In his own words: "Throughout all parts where this language (Italian) is spoken, a wanderer, and well nigh a beggar, I have gone, showing, against my will, the wound of fortune. Truly I have been a vessel without sail or rudder, driven to divers ports, estuaries and shores by that hot blast, the breath of grievous poverty: and I have shown myself to the eyes of many who, perhaps through some fame of me, have imagined me in quite another guise." Dante died at Ravenna, Sept. 13th, 1321, and was buried in that city. Scarcely was he in his tomb before his countrymen began to recognize the greatness of the man they had wronged and from whom they had withheld the gratitude which was his due. In 1396, Florence begged in vain for the remains of the poet she had not allowed to die in her limits. In 1373, the city instituted a chair of the "Divina Commedia," and other cities followed its example. Editions of his works have been multiplied beyond number. They have been translated into all the modern languages. Now there is scarcely any limit to the honor which Italians would do to their chief poet. They have signified their regard for his genius by attaching to the title of his poem the epithet of Divine.

His biographers have pictured the great poet as a grave and dignified personage. His countenance was always sad and thoughtful. He was familiar with few, was much inclined to solitude, seldom spoke save when addressed, a little haughty and disdainful withal. He was an excellent scholar in almost every science; was a most excellent philosopher and rhetorician as well as poet; a most noble and eloquent speaker. He was a man of the strongest feelings, and has completely, though undesignedly, colored his great poem with his intense personality. Dante called his chief work a Comedy, though as it has been said, it is the saddest poem in the world. "The gloom of his character," says Macauley, "discloses all the passions of men and all the face of nature, and tinges with its own livid hue the flowers of Paradise and the glories of the Eternal Throne." The great essayist hardly recognizes in this statement the misery which the proud nature of Dante was compelled to undergo in exile and poverty, or the utter blackness of the moral night of the period in which he lived. No one can rightly appreciate the meaning and spirit of the "Divina Commedia," who has not examined the history of the thirteenth century. That was an era of transition throughout Europe. State and church and society were in a condition of seemingly inextricable confusion. In those countries in which most advance had been made, the people were yet only semi-civilized. At that time our British ancestors had just wrested uncertain and limited rights from the Norman Monarchs. When the "Divina Commedia" was written, Chaucer was not yet born, and the English language had hardly evolved from the union of Saxon and Norman. In France, St. Louis was on the throne, but his kingdom was comparatively insignificant and in a continued tumult of wars with the lesser sovereignties adjoining. Germany was perhaps the great power of Europe and yet its Emperor in his struggle for universal monarchy but aided to increase the universal discord. The enthusiasm, half religious, and half the love of wild adventure, which induced the princes of Europe to fight for the rescue of the tomb of the Savior from the hands of the Saracens, had not yet died out. It was a century and a half before the art of printing was invented; nearly two centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus and the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. The earth was yet the "fixed and stable center" of the universe, around which the sun and stars revolved, and three centuries later in that very Italy, the philosopher Bruno was publicly burned at Rome for asserting that the earth itself revolved. Italy, though at that time the home of learning and professedly the land of republican liberty, was filled with the most awful scenes of dissension and crime of which history has left a record. Deeds were enacted in the sacred name of law and religion too foul to be believed. Those were the days of the Sicilian Vespers and of Count Ugolino, days whose ordinary events Dante thought so infernal that he has pictured them in immortal colors in his panorama of Hell. The moral darkness was so impenetrable that it required more than ordinary foresight to predict the coming of the light; it required prophesy itself.

The great poem of Dante, mirrors the fearful age in which it was written, as it could hardly fail to do, by reason of being the production of a man who witnessed the events he describes, a part of which he had been, and whose sensitive soul was full of darkness and misery entailed thereby. And so it is, that he who would become acquainted with the condition of society and of the church throughout Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries, and with the history of Italy particularly, must study Dante's Divine Comedy. It is full of the events, the names and the spirit of contemporaneous history.

The Divine Comedy has been called the Italian Pilgrim's Progress through hell, purgatory and heaven. Its three parts consist of thirty three cantos, which, with an introductory canto, make the round number one hundred. His Hell, is, in shape, a funnel, graduating in circles, which descends from beneath Jerusalem towards the center of the earth. These circles, each of which is a place of torment for some particular vice, terminate in Satan himself, who is fastened in ice at the end of the funnel. The feet of the arch-fiend extend through into Purgatory, which, somehow, is the antipodes of Jerusalem. As Hell is a funnel, so is Purgatory a mountain with corresponding circles of expiation, whose summit is the earthly paradise.— Nearly to this point, Virgil has conducted the poet. Thence his beloved Beatrice takes him to Heaven. The poem terminates in the Beatific Vision.

It cannot be, as many have maintained, that the Divine Comedy is an allegory. Its plan embraces the most common religious notions of the time, and its details are made up of the sincerest, the strongest and the warmest utterances, pervaded everywhere by the deepest religious and philosophical truth which that age possessed. All it contains is significant in proportion as it is felt to be true to contemporary belief and to fact.

Concerning the absolute merits of this extraordinary poem there are scarcely two opinions. To the Italians themselves who feel all its meaning, the Divine Comedy has become a kind of Bible, giving expression and expansion to what is highest in their minds. In the somewhat cumbrous machinery of the poem they discern the evolution of the great principles of truth and justice and freedom. In the awful punishments which Dante inflicts, in his delineations of hell, on the wretches whose crimes had made Italy and the world a prelude to regions of torment, they recognize his just hatred of vice and tyranny. By some, and especially by Leigh Hunt, in his preface to "Tales from Italian Poets," it has been objected to this view that the poet's personal enmities and prejudices are given expression in the Divine Comedy, that his ideas of justice and mercy were guided by religious and partisan tenets, and that spleen, hatred and avowed sentiments of vengeance, are manifested throughout. But it must not be forgotten that those were times when the spirit of Christian love and charity, as now understood, was little felt. Revenge, if not a virtue, was the favorite vice of the age. The apparent inconsistencies of the poem are, in great measure, those of the times which were so sadly out of joint. "O degenerate Italy!" exclaims Dante; "land without affections, without principle, without faith in any good thing! There are no people now in any one of thy towns that do not hate and torment one another."

In spite of whatever moral and religious absurdities may be found in Dante, "his wonderful imagination and his still more wonderful sweetness, have gone into the hearts of his fellow creatures, and will remain there."

Indisputably, Dante is one of the world's great poets. So competent an authority as Mr. Ruskin, speaks of him as "the central man of all the world, as representing in perfect balance the imaginative, moral and intellectual faculties, all at their highest.

This meager sketch would be quite too imperfect without further reference to Beatrice, the heroine of his great poem, famous through all time, by reason of the love which she never returned, and of which she may not have been conscious. She died early; but her death rendered her to Dante what death rendered his "Highland Mary" to Burns— the star of hope through all life's darkness, guiding him away from earth, its evil and misery to the beatified above, whither love had exalted her. Dante speaks of her in one of his sonnets, with something of the imagination of the lover, but at the same time with the exquisite imagination of the true poet. We quote Mrs. Jamison's elegant prose translation found in that delightful little volume, "The Loves of the Poets."

"Love is throned in the eyes of my Beatrice, They enoble everything they look upon, and whomsoever she salutes, his heart trembles within him; he bows his head; the color forsakes his cheek, and he sighs for his own unworthiness. Pride and anger fly before her. All sweet thoughts of love and goodness will spring in the hearts of those who hear her speak, so that it is a blessedness first to behold her; and when she faintly and softly smiles—Oh! then it passes all fancy, all expression, so wondrous is the miracle and so gracious."

Such was the poet lover's beautiful idealization of his mistress as she lived on earth. Still more beautiful is the sonnet in which her death is spoken of:

"Ascended is our Beatrice to the highest heaven, to those realms where angels dwell in peace and you, her fair companions, and love and me, she hath left, alas! behind. It was not the frosts of winter that chilled her: nor was it the heat of summer that withered her: it was the power of her virtue, her humility and her truth that, ascending into heaven, moved the Eternal Father to call her to himself, seeing that this miserable life was not worthy of anything so fair, so excellent."

In his sublime vision, the beloved spirit is made to meet the pilgrim poet on the Mount of Purgatory. She came to him there in a light of exceeding luster: but "the love that had never left Dante's heart from childhood, told him who it was," and he was permitted to "quench the ten years' thirst of his eyes in her ineffable beauty." Then we are told, Beatrice fixed her eyes on the sun, Dante fixed his eyes on hers, and suddenly found himself in heaven, transported thither by the attraction of Love." She guides him through the blissful circles of paradise, and leaves him at the last, to "resume her seat in the blessed rose," with the Virgin sitting above, and thousands of glorified beings about. Truly he has accomplished his wish, to sing "as no other man has done of woman."

Of the other works of Dante, De Monarchia, De Vulgari Eloquio, De Convito, Letters, Minor Poems and Vita Nuova, the latter retains most interest, as giving the inner life of the author of the Divina Commedia. Of his great work numerous translations have been made, in prose and verse. Mr. J. A. Carlyle's prose translation is valuable for its faithfulness to the original. The metrical version of Mr. Cary has maintained deserving popularity. Our own countryman, Dr. T. W. Parsons began a translation some years ago, which, we believe, is to be finished soon. Readers who would not have the time or the patience to go through the hundred cantos, will find in Leigh Hunt's admirable prose abstract, sufficient to give them a good idea of the plan and character of the great poem.

MAGAZINES.

Gazley's Pacific Monthly for May. New York: D. M. Gazley.

A description of Virginia city, Nevada, forms the subject of the leading article of this number of the *Pacific*. Rev. G. B. Bacon, who accompanied the late Admiral Foote to Siam, in 1857, on an expedition to bear the ratified treaty between the United States and that country, describes his visit in an article on "The Progress of Civilization in Siam."— Readers will be surprised to learn that his Majesty of Siam is a man of considerable learning and has rather extraordinary knowledge of this country.— "The production and Consumption of Cotton throughout the World," is the subject of a compact and exhaustive essay on that important interest, by Hon. F. A. Conkling.— George Augustus Sala writes a story entitled "The Red Hat; a Legend of Malmaison." The "Red Hat" is alive with the characteristics of the piquant Sala. Mr. R. S. Evans continues his discussions of Pacific matters in a paper on "The Wealth of the Sierra Madre." Mr. J. W. Fabens argues at length for the employment of the Camel on the overland route to California. Dr. Bellows continues his "Domestic Letters from the Pacific Coast." The Department of "Mining, Science and Art" is one of the most valuable characteristic features of the *Pacific*. A Ladies' Department has been added.

The New Path. New York: James Miller.

We have received the April number of the *New Path*, a monthly journal devoted to the discussion of art and kindred subjects. It is an unpretentious pamphlet of fourteen pages and contains articles on "Miss Hosmer's Statue of Zenobia," and "Our Furniture," besides notices of recent exhibitions, including Carpenter's "Emancipation Proclamation," Hope's "Army of the Potomac at Cumberland Landing," "French and Flemish Pictures at Goupil's" and Mr. Powell's "Commission."

Union Morning Herald
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! WITH THE SPUTNIK.

This will be a glad day when rents can be taken from more than with the South. The enlivening effect on the business of industry and enterprise throughout the country, is a coordination not to be disregarded. The Sputnik is the signal for the grounds on which that policy may be abandoned.

The Sputnik is the Pendulum of the Pendulum of the Southern and conservatism of life. The moral implications with which to measure the value of the north, consisting in the belief that have been not material to me, the ten thousand products of Northern skills which cultivation has made so extensively in food in point of necessity. Looking back, the Sputnik is the signal for a new industrial fashion now the industrious for the laborer constantly to subsequent. They are in this in the same sense; they will be simply in the time of harvest. Their power, I believed, matches had been a new interests are created; the old vices is left weight to pressure and take deeper root. Tepid and dilatory until recently, the old prejudice which flags of the restored Union are not enjoyed or appreciated. They have been jeopardized and stained during the war. They should have under the old flag the security and tranquillity we are enjoying in the North. They can pay for what they need. Upon the Southern market we ask for the fruits of labour, and return will be found, with not a little gold dust, which will be found to be of the purest metal. Give traffic a clear path and the very property of the Southern people will impel them to more correct notions of the world, and bring about an application to honest labor than ever before. This way the restoration of the Union, and the return and the extreme destruction of the South can be but even in a day.

Thus, holding our creditors back in the through revending of the hands of the South, thus the old crusies and personal interests developed by conference, Southern Rights will be the Sputnik, the people will continue idea. They need our vision and history, we can see their surplus crops; they hands and by and by in daily traffic, and those skills will be gradually developed. It will be a little different from that which we have lived in the old times. It will not be limited to contract labor longer than it is to be. Slavery is a thing of the nothing millions will derive a full share of the advantage, and the prosperity of the South will be realized in spirited in the Union. It will be a simple policy to be adopted, and it will be a mutual interest between the sin of the rebellion and that of the strength of the Union, as strongly marked as possible. The defined and the prejudice which will be made to see, that while Secession is vain, and given to the Sputnik is a blessing.

Now it is to be desired that the system to industry permits, is conducive to the greatest good to the nation, and is positive of strength. Because of well established, it is not to be forgotten. Our very persons are confined to dates on the mountains of the commerce, and the Sputnik, perhaps, is the best plan available. The importance of trade, carried the south on the Sputnik, and the Sputnik. Not that industry is retarded, the Government should put an immediate stop to the use of its Sputnik for pulling, and the particular people. It might answer to subject our business to the monopoly monopoly of the Government permits. Then when we wish to have our friends, should be a friend from a to the country, and the Sputnik.

Finally, free trade between different parts of the country is necessary. It is to be the Sputnik. It is required equal for some, and to be to interest the between that cause to be the Sputnik. The Sputnik is less temporarily against artificial constitutional of the Government for the restriction on trade with the South have passed away.

As to our sins that such free trade as is proposed, within the constitutional power of the Government, should the title of property remain unchanged, the southern people will cheerfully accept the relations to each other. Confederation will necessarily be broken from a combination of interests which cannot be maintained. Only the monstrous commercial, the right to be maintained, and the right to the enterprise. Settle the judgment and the intelligence of the Southern people. Let it. Upon the paths of trade, and some means to be finished for helping and selling. The degree which combination, which the south, is, and, and by the connection of entire freedom of business, communication and intercourse.

We do not doubt that President Jackson will, and ought to, use the Sputnik. The power entrusted to him, to plan the southern people the relief and the profit employed in the Sputnik. We do not expect on the ground to all the confidence and restoration the information of the Sputnik.

GENERAL OF THE SPUTNIK FIRE.—The best memoir of the Union Observer are very great. The paper carbon with a continuous stream of magnificently and impressive. The Sputnik is a "Sputnik" seems to be for more element. It is not to be blind to the interest of rents and trades and which pardon for sins and all. It appeals to feelings and sympathies and interests and to the commitments to the pardons of the public opinion, to the people of the world of interests of temperate which issues has sounded, no structure which has consented, and which has inflicted, this upon the opportunity of the Observer or other, in the or forever and forever. The Sputnik is to be in effect against the interests to desire to the pardon of the public opinion. That is no time to be the desired to encounter. This is sure problems and trade prosperity. The Sputnik is the Government qualifications if is entered among the objects of the one and both. But in all the people of the people of the people, in all for pardons that they be treated with treasonable and the Sputnik for their rebellion, the Observer, strongly enough, has evaluated the Sputnik in the interests which which has proved to be the free, sentiment, never to be claimed, claimed and the Sputnik and the side.

It is a property that "clearly should have the hands." Kindness and sympathy ought to be shown to their friends. These other and the Sputnik are are affiliate and regard. There are free relations of Africa people, or short, that sentiment, in the South, where authority fidelity to the Union has been established in the Sputnik and the Sputnik gone. There is not a recorded case that we can read where one of the black men has been a traitor, disloyalty and has willingly and entirely served the cause of the Confederacy. The Sputnik has been denied every right by the one who rebelled. They have been denied every right and every of their labor by the man who rebelled. They have been denied every right and every of their labor by the man who rebelled. They have been denied every right and every of their labor by the man

(Business Notice.)

C. A. Yates & Co. will commence selling their immense Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys, at a still greater decline in prices, on Monday, April 24th.

(Business Notice.)

Removal.—M. J. Shanley has removed his Clothing Business to No. 122 Genesee street, corner of Liberty.

(Business Notice.)

A Fact every Gentleman ought to know, that Beare & Ball have just received from New York the most elegant stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods ever brought into the city of Utica, which they are prepared to sell at extraordinary low prices. Call and examine their assortment at their New Store, No. 90 Genesee Street.

(Business Notice.)

Sawyer's American Pastilles!—"Decidedly superior in all respects to any other Cough Lozenge extant—Brown's Troches not excepted."

Geo. B. Thompson,
Basso Singer, Dr. Beman's Choir, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. church, in Westmoreland, May 3d, by Rev. O. H. Warren, Mr. Wm. Hugill to Miss Mary Stubbs, both of Westmoreland.

In this city, May the 4th inst., by Rev. A. Weizel, Mr. Charles Hackett and Joanna F. Reichert, both of Utica, N. Y.

At Canastota, on the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton Beecher, Esq., by the Rev. William Wurts, Mr. Selden D. Warner, to Miss Frances M. Beecher, both of Canastota.

DIED.

In Deerfield, May 5th, 1865, of inflammation of the lungs, Lawrence Claesgens, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Peter Claesgens, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, the 7th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PERFECT CURE FOR CATARRH!

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY,

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

It removes all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome malady, and averts consumption.

It cleans the head, deodorises the breath, and affords the most grateful relief.

It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

It is noted for curing the most hopeless cases, that every known means failed in.

It cures Hay, Rose and Periodic Catarrh, of the most obstinate and violent types.

No form of Catarrh or noises in the head can resist its penetrating power.

Dr. Goodale has now spent a lifetime in battling with this fell disease. His triumph is complete.

Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy is a harmless liquid, inhaled from the palm of the hand.

Dr. R. Goodale is known throughout the Country as the Author of the only True Theory of Catarrh ever published. Where its Origin—what its Ravages—Mode of Treatment—and Rapid Cure in all its forms.

Dr. Goodale's Pamphlet on Catarrh should be read by every one. It can be obtained at our nearest Agency, or by sending a postage stamp to our office.
Price $1.00. Send a stamp for pamphlet.
NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, 75 Bleecker Street, N. Y.
Agents for Utica and vicinity, WARNER & RAY.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Trustees of the Academy request a meeting of the citizens of Utica, at the

COMMON COUNCIL ROOM,

On Monday Evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock,

To take into consideration the subject of re-building the Academy, and continuing an institution which, for a quarter of a century, has contributed largely to the prosperity, reputation, and all the best interests of our city.
A full statement of its affairs and condition will be made.
On behalf of the Trustees.
T. S. FAXTON,
E. A. WETMORE, } Committee.
C. H. DOOLITTLE,
May 5, 1865. may6d2t

NOTICE.—The undersigned is closing up his business, at No. 85 Genesee street, as fast as possible, and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay without delay. Those remaining unpaid on the 20th of May will be left for collection. Please call and save cost.
Utica, May 5, 1865. GEORGE FOLTS.

ONEIDA COUNTY BONDS.—Parties wishing to invest in Oneida County Bonds, payable April 1, 1866, bearing interest at 7 per cent., can do so by calling on the subscriber, No. 27 Bleecker street, Utica.
may6d1w L. WILKINS.

REMOVAL—TO No. 198 GENESEE STREET.

STOCK $15,000.

To be sold by July 1st.,

At Retail at Wholesale Prices.

At one Undeviating Price.

Utica, May 2, 1865. M. J. NORTHROP.

LINCOLN, SEWARD AND BOOTH.—Send 15 cents and I will send you free by mail a Carte de Visite of any of the above persons, or 40 cents for the set. Dealers supplied in any quantity. ALFRED WALKER,
may6d1wew 153 Genesee St., Utica.

"ARTISAN"

Coal Cooking Stove is the Best & Cheapest.

Below we give an extract from one of the many letters we are receiving:

BALDWINSVILLE, April 17, 1865.

J. S. & M. Peckham:
I have used the "Artisan" more than one year and a half, and for all purposes, I prefer it to the famed "American," or any other Coal Stove I ever saw.
(Signed) Horace P. Prouty.

The "ARTISAN" is manufactured only by

J. S. & M. PECKHAM,

No. 20 Catharine st., Utica.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Madison would inform the ladies of Utica and vicinity that she has removed her Store to 20 Hotel street, Utica, where she will be happy to meet her old customers, and trusts her low prices and earnest endeavors to please will still induce her old friends to call. may6d1wnew

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

My manufacturers having made a still farther reduction to me of

TEN PER CENT.,

I shall give my patrons the benefit of it, and from this date I shall sell Albums of all grades at less price than ever before, and will guarantee to sell as low, or as far and near, to call upon me before making their purchases.
N. HOLLISTER, News Agent, &c.,
Utica, May 3, 1865. (may3d1fnew) 131 Genesee St.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.—The undersigned, (until lately with Miss H. Chapman,) will open a MILLINERY STORE, on the 1st of May, in the rooms, corner of Genesee and Catharine street, Utica, No. 2, up stairs.
Having an entirely new stock of goods, at reduced prices, we will be able to furnish articles as reasonable as any other establishment in the city. Our old friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.
MARIA MURRAY,
JULIA FLANAGAN,
ap26d1-new ELLEN VAN WORMER.

THE BEST.—The very Best

Coal and Wood Cooking Stove

is now to be found at No. 35, 40 and 42 Columbia street, with all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, and

AND AT LOW PRICES.

ap25d1t-new WHEELER & BAILEY.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.

L. D. MEACHAM, Merchant Tailor,

(LATE MEACHAM & FARWELL,)

Has removed to

No. 48 Genesee street,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE MARBLE BLOCK,

And will continue the business in all its branches, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE. Thankful for past favors, a share of public patronage is solicited.
Garments cut to order on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. may1d1f

WM. H. FARWELL will continue the

Merchant Tailoring Business,

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 80 Genesee street,

And hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm, where will be found a choice assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen's wear. W. H. FARWELL,
Utica, May 1, 1865. Late MEACHAM & FARWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTING APPARATUS of every description at
W. M. STORRS & CO.'s
Sportsmen's Depot 71 Genesee st. Utica.
We have in stock a large variety of Fine Trout Rods, Flies, Lines, Reels, Baskets, and everything for the Sportsman's complete outfit. mar8d1f

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Religious Books for the Holidays, at Taylor's Religious Book Depository.

The latest and best publications of the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, American Bible Society, Boston Tract Society, Massachusetts Sunday School Union, Robert Carter & Bros., Henry Hoyt and others. It is intended that not a volume shall be found in the assortment unfitted for the Sabbath School Library, while many of them are admirably adapted to Family Reading, imparting a healthful moral influence, and furnishing both instruction and entertainment, to mature as well as youthful minds. W. S. TAYLOR'S,
d&wtf No. 70 Genesee street.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. feb2d

"Rogers' Groups."

The fine groups of war figures known as the "Rogers' Groups," are for sale by W. S. TAYLOR
jan16d&w 70 Genesee Street.

Ladies' Wide Belt Buckles,

New and Beautiful Patterns in Gold, Steel, Jet Plated and Gilt at TAYLOR'S, No. 70 Genesee st

SPRING MILLINERY.

GOODS FOR 1865,

Now opening at

H. BARNARD'S SONS,

66 Genesee street.

COUNTRY MILLINERS supplied at New York Panic Prices. mar8d1f

A Clean, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion follows the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

Is Health worth Having ?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the Tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody finds out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, *and one only*. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS,—a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators, and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action; but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

New York House, 59 Cedar street, N. Y.

☞ A Physiological View of Marriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its Deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the Author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. La Croix, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. mar11d&wlm

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,

The only machine that Embroiders. The best machine for Quilting. The only machine in which the seam outwears the fabric. The only machine to do all kinds of sewing. The best machine for every kind of sewing, at
d&wtf W. S. TAYLOR'S, No. 70 Genesee st.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette, but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them without injuring the texture or color of the skin, is certainly a desideratum. DR. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a speciality, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible, and harmless.
For sale in New York by Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, and F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin Street.
Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists; price $2 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion,

For further information address
DR. B. C. PERRY,
ap15d1m 49 Bond Street, New York.

70 Milch Cows, 7 Bulls,

One Yoke Likely Well-Matched Four Year Old Steers,

The best lot of cattle I have had this spring, for sale at

ROSE'S LOWELL CHEESE FACTORY,

five miles south of Rome, all to be sold right along.
Lowell, May 5, 1865. [may5d1w] H. L. ROSE.

1865. PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

Cloth and Paper Window Shades

In great variety, and at all prices,

NOW OPENING AT

H. BARNARD'S SONS.

Ceilings and Side Walls Decorated, Walls, Side and Ceiling, Cleaned and Whitened.
PAPER HANGINGS put on by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
Call and see our Stock, which, for quality and style, is not to be surpassed, and our prices, which are not to be undersold.
Picture Cords and Tassels, and Curtain Trimmings always on hand. mar8d1f

To Purify, Enrich the Blood, and Beautify the complexion, use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup of Decoction.

The Great German Heilmittel

Will cure

COUGHS AND COLDS.

The G. G. Heilmittel will cure

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.

The G. G. Heilmittel will cure

Consumption in its First Stages,

And is the best remedy for

DIPHTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $1.

WEEKS & POTTER,

Druggists, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents. mar30d7w

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for these complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia, or Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bed side or nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

To be sent by mail, are put in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and One Dollar, which will be sent, post paid, on receipt of the amount.

DRY GOODS.

Now is the Time for Bargains

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

P. WELBON has received his spring stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

bought at the great decline in prices, and will offer as great inducements as any other house in the trade. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

62 Genesee Street,

Two doors above the Marble Block,

March 21, 1865. P. WELBON. mar30d1f

By Telegraph

TO THE UTICA MORNING HERALD AND DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS VIA NEW YORK.

New York, May 5.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold continues strong at about 143. The expectation of a reaction in American financial affairs in Europe, on the news of the assassination conspiracy, is the chief cause of the strength.

MINISTER ADAMS.

The *Commercial* says there is no truth in the report that Minister Adams has been recalled to become Secretary of State.

JUAREZ RECRUITING.

The Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in to-day's *Chronicle* for discharged officers and men to emigrate to Mexico.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RESIDENCE.

President Johnson will occupy the late residence of Gen. Halleck, on Georgetown Heights during the summer months.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The *Post's* special says Gen. Sherman's headquarters will be established at Alexandria, Va., and his troops will be encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

TRADE IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Augur permits full supplies of provisions to go to Virginia at points opposite Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 5.

THE HARRIS COURT MARTIAL.

The Harris court martial met this morning and in the absence of witnesses from Maryland, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, and it is generally understood on Monday, although circumstances may compel a postponement until the middle of the week. The Court will be composed of gentlemen of superior ability, and the trial will be rapidly pushed forward. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Government for the report of the proceedings, six stenographers being engaged.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The sick and wounded troops from City Point, are being rapidly shipped to Washington. The hospitals at City Point are to be abandoned as soon as possible.

THE WORK OF RETRENCHMENT.

Steamers are daily arriving here towing chartered vessels which are brought up to be discharged from the government service. The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters.

Death of a Bank President.

Boston, May 5.

Amory Davis, President of the Suffolk Bank, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Manifesto by Sanders and Tucker.

Montreal, May 5.

George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto to-day, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder their Christian President, but give no particulars. They agree to go to Rouse's Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charge made in the President's recent proclamation, if the United States government will pay for their defence and guarantee their safety.

Further Arrests.

Washington, May 5.

The *Post's* special says additional arrests have been made to-day, and further information obtained throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State.

The Plot Fastened.

New York, May 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says the confession of Harrold and documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fastens beyond cavil, the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff Davis and his Canada Commissioners.

The National Loan.

Philadelphia, May 5.

The subscriptions yesterday to the 7-30 loan, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke and subscription agent, were $7,457,150, including $300,000 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati; $135,000 from Chicago; $200,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse; $100,000 from the First National Bank of New York; $957,700 from the Ninth National Bank of New York; $400,000 from Brewster, Street & Co., of Boston. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100 was $5210.

The National Fast Day.

Boston, May 5.

In accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson, Thursday, the 1st of June, has been appointed by Gov. Andrew for a day of humiliation and prayer in Massachusetts, on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Memorial to the President.

Philadelphia, May 5.

A subscription has been started here for raising a fund to be applied to the purchase of a farm homestead with appropriate mansion, near Springfield, Illinois, for the family of President Lincoln. It is intended to be a tribute from a grateful people to the merits of their beloved martyr President, by which his family may be rendered independent, and his memory perpetuated in a special and useful manner.

The individual subscriptions are not to exceed $500. The money is to be inclosed to Jay Cooke & Co., or any of their loan agents, and will be publicly reported. The fund is to be disposed of by Senator Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and Joseph Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions. It is proposed that subscriptions for this object be taken up in churches and elsewhere throughout the country, with the name of the donor on a slip of paper, to accompany the amount subscribed.

FROM RICHMOND.

New York, May 5.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 4th inst., states that Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of exchange, and Wm. H. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attaches of the Bureau have been arrested by order, from Washington, upon charges connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

Gov. Pierpont is expected in Richmond within ten days. Several other governors are expected to accompany him. The emancipated negroes, it is said each take a horse or mule from their former masters, take them to Richmond and sell them.

An order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which application will be received and forwarded by proper hands for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute a claim for executive clemency.

Gen. Meade had arrived in Richmond. The van of the Army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the night of the 3d from City Point, en route for Washington. The heavy equipments and paraphernalia go round by water. It was thought both Bragg and Hampton accompanied Jeff. Davis for parts unknown, the latter in command of the escort.

The Condition of Messrs. Seward.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, May 5—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has suffered a good deal from the fractured jaw to-day. Mr. F. W. Seward is decidedly better to-night. Very respectfully,
J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 3.

Gen. McDowell is moving several companies of troops for the protection of the land routes to Idaho, along which the Indians are troublesome. Stations will be established at central points of Northern California and Nevada. Cavalry will protect the roads. A large emigration to Idaho is anticipated.

Several more arrests have been made of persons in this State and Nevada for rejoicing at the death of President Lincoln. A considerable number of these fiends are under duress at Fort Alactrass.

A movement has been started in this city for dollar subscriptions to a fund for a testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln. It is also proposed to build a monument to Mr. Lincoln's memory.

The Board of Supervisors is considering the question for asking authority from the Legislature to give the government of the city lands for a new mint building.

—The Revenue officers in Buffalo, on Wednesday, made a seizure of 150 barrels of whisky, at the depot of the New York & Erie Road, in transitu from Peoria to New York, for violation of the Revenue Laws.

Bishop Simpson's Address at the President's Funeral.

Fellow Citizens of Illinois and of Many Parts of our Entire Union! Near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove and at the open mouth of the vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and drop the tears of sorrow around the ashes of the mighty dead.

A little more than four years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder city, he started, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who gathered around him, in the middle of the dropping of the gentle shower he told of the pains of parting from the place where his children had been born and his home had been made so pleasant by early recollections. And as he left he made an earnest request in the hearing of some who are present, that as he was about to enter upon responsibilities which he believed to be greater than any which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up their prayers that God would aid and sustain him in the work they had given him to do. His company left your quiet city. But as it went snares were in waiting for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way or the hands of the assassin as he neared Washington; and I believe he escaped only through the vigilence of officers and the prayers of the people; so that the blow was suspended for more than four years, which was at last permitted, through the providence of God, to fall.

How different the occasion which witnessed his departure and that which witnessed his return.—Doubtless you expected to take him by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you felt in other days, and to see the tall form walking among you, which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return till he came with lips mute and silent, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following as his mourners. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of history. There have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the patriarch Jacob, which came up from Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah and was hid from human view. There have been mourning in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and warriors have fallen. But never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has accompanied the funeral procession, and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was our loved one, and who now sleeps among us. If we glance at the procession which followed him we see how the nation stood aghast. Tears filled the eyes of many sunburnt faces. Strong men, as they clasped the hands of their friends, were unable to find vent for their grief in words. Women and little children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land and were melted into tears. The nation stood still. Men left their plows in the fields, and asked what the end would be. The hum of manufactures ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the Exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand.

Three weeks have passed. The nation has scarcely breathed easily yet. A mournful silence is abroad upon the land. Nor is this mourning confined to any class or to any district of the country. Men of all political parties and of all religious creeds seem united in paying this mournful tribute. The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish Rabbi performed a part of the solemn service. There are gathered around his tomb representatives of the army and navy, Senators, Judges, Governors and officers of all the branches of the government and members of all the civic associations, with men and women from the humblest as well as the highest occupations.—Here and there, too, are tears, as sincere and warm as any that drop, which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. Far more have gazed on the face of the departed than ever looked upon the face of any other departed man. More eyes have looked upon the procession for sixteen hundred miles or more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight and by torchlight, than ever before watched the progress of a procession.

We ask why this wonderful mourning; this great procession? I answer: First, a part of the interest has arisen from the times in which we live, and in which he that had fallen was a principal actor. It is a principle of our nature that feelings once excluded from the object by which they are excited, turn readily to some other object, which may, for the time being, take possession of the mind. Another principle is that the deepest affections of our hearts gather around some human form in which are incarnated the loving thoughts and ideas of the passing age. If we look, then at the times, we see an age of excitement. For four years the popular heart has been stirred to its utmost depth. War had come upon us, dividing families; separating nearest and dearest friends—a war, the extent and magnitude of which no one could estimate—a war in which the blood of brethren was shed by a brother's hand. A call for soldiers was made by the voice now hushed, and all over this land, from hill to mountain, from plain to valley, they sprang up, hundreds of thousands of bold hearts, ready to go forth and save our national Union. This feeling of excitement was transferred next into a feeling of deep grief, because of the dangers in which our country was placed. Many said: Is it possible to save our nation? Some in our country, and nearly all the leading men in other countries, declared it to be impossible to maintain the Union, and many an honest heart was deeply pained with apprehensions of common ruin, and many in grief, and almost in despair, anxiously inquired what shall the end of these things be. In addition, the wives had given their husbands, mothers their sons. In the pride and joy of their hearts, they saw them put on the uniform, they saw them take the martial step, and they tried to hide their deep feelings of sadness. Many dear ones slept on the battle-field, never, never, to return again, and there was mourning in every mansion and in every cabin in our broad land. Then came a feeling to deepen sadness, as the story came of prisoners tortured to death or starved through the mandates of those who are called the representatives of the chivalry, or who claim to be the honorable ones of the earth; and as we read the stories of frames attenuated and reduced to mere skeletons, our grief turned partly into horror and partly into a cry for vengeance. Then the feeling was changed to one of joy. There came signs of the end of this rebellion. We followed the career of our glorious generals. We saw our army under the command of the brave officer who is guiding this procession, climb up the hights of Lookout Mountain and drive the rebels from their strongholds. Another General swept through Georgia, South and North Carolina, and drove the combined armies of the rebels before him; while the honored Lieutenant-General held Lee and his hosts in a death grasp. Then the tidings came that Richmond was evacuated, and that Lee had surrendered. The bells rang merrily all over the land. The booming of cannon was heard. Illuminations and torchlight processions manifested the general joy, and families were looking for the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of battle. Just in the midst of the wildest joy, in one hour—nay, in one moment—the tidings rang throughout the land that Abraham Lincoln, the best of Presidents, had perished by the hand of an assassin. And then all that feeling which had been gathering for four years in forms of excitement, grief, honor and joy, turned into one wail of woe—a sadness inexpressible, anguish unutterable. But it is not the time, merely, which caused this mourning; the mode of his death must be taken into account. Had he died on a bed of illness with kind friends around him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious; could he have had the power to speak words of affection to his stricken widow; words of counsel to us like those which we heard in his parting for Washington, in his Inaugural, which shall now be immortal—how it would have softened or assuaged something of the grief! There might at least have been preparation for the event. But no moment of warning was given to him or to us. He was stricken down when his hopes for the end of the rebellion was bright and the prospects of a joyous life were before him. There was a Cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful and happy of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of tempest, of the storm being over, and of the four years of pleasure and joy now awaiting him, as the weight of care and anguish would be taken from his mind, and he could have happy days with his family again.

In the midst of these anticipations, he left his house never to return alive. Though the evening was Good Friday, the saddest day in the calendar for the Christian church—henceforth in this country to be made sadder if possible by the memory of our nation's loss. And so filled with grief was every Christian's heart that even all the joyous thought of Easter Sunday, failed to remove the crushing sorrow, under which the true worshiper bowed in the house of God. But the great cause of this mourning is to be found in the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man, and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on my own, especially in the last years of his administration, By the hand of God, he was especially singled out to guide our government in these troublesome times, and it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history. First, then, I recognize in his physical education which he received and which prepared him for enduring Herculean labors in the toils of his boyhood and the labors of his manhood. God was giving him an iron form. Next to this was his identification with the heart of the great people—understanding their feelings, because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in the school house gave him the elements of education. He read few books, but mastered all he read. Bunyan's Progress and the Life of Washington were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bias to his character, and which partly moulded his style. His early life with its varied struggles joined him indissolubly to the weeping masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest and to stem the current of the hard Mississippi. His home was in the growing West, the heart of the republic, and invigorated by the winds which swept over its groves he learned the lesson of self-reliance which sustained him in seasons of adversity. His genius was soon recognized as true genius always will be. He was placed in the legislature of a State. Already acquainted with the principles of law, he devoted his time to matters of public interest.

The speaker referred to the position taken by deceased in 1849 for emancipation in the District of Columbia. From that hour he was a steady and uniform friend of humanity. The speaker also alluded to the high order of the deceased's mental faculties, and his moral power which gave him a firm hold on the people and made his utterances almost oracular. When the nation was angered by the perfidy of foreign nations in allowing privateers to be fitted out, he uttered the significant expression, "One war at a time," and it settled the national heart. When his personal friends were divided on the question of slavery, that simple utterance, "I will save the Union if I can with slavery, but if not, slavery must perish, for the Union must be preserved," became the rallying word. He had called able counsellors about him and able generals in the field. But he was the moving power of the army. He said braver men never fought in European wars, and for the reason that they fought for liberty and Union, and for the right of self-government, many of the soldiers thinking they were fighting for humanity everywhere, and for all time. The question was whether the people as a people in their entire majesty, were destined to be the government, or whether they were to be subject to tyrants or autocrats, or to class rule of any kind. This is the great question for which we have been fighting. If successful, Republics will spread, in spite of monarchism, all over the world. [Exclamations—among them, "Thank God."] The speaker then proceeded to review the labors of the Navy and Treasury Departments, but the great act of the deceased was his great proclamation of freedom. This was dwelt upon at some length.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The Oswego *Commercial Advertiser and Times* thus enumerates some of the advantages that their city is to derive from the completion of the Oswego and Rome Railroad: "With its completion a thoroughfare will be opened, connecting us directly with the Metropolis. Instead of receiving mails from Utica the next day after they are posted, we shall get the Herald the same morning it is printed, fresh from the press. Communication with the interior of the county will be opened, and the treasures of its eastern towns pour into our markets.—People will come here to buy their goods who heretofore have gone to Utica and Rome."

—There are about four hundred men at work on the different breaks in the Oswego canal.

—Mr. Francis Holden who enlisted in Company L, of the 24th Cavalry and was taken prisoner before Petersburgh, on the 30th of September last, returned to his home in Fulton, last Monday morning.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Eli Gillet, a soldier, and son of Deacon A. S. Gillet, of Northville, was shot dead on Sunday, April 2d, while standing with his gun to his shoulder, in the act of firing. His brother-in-law, after surmounting extraordinary difficulties, managed to get the body from the field and have it embalmed and put in a coffin. The coffin was marked and left in charge of Capt. Flower, formerly of the 35th, at City Point, on the 4th of April. The grief-stricken friends of the dead soldier have been now for three weeks anxiously looking for its arrival, but in vain.

—Norman Pease, son of Horace Pease, of Worthville, of the 186th, was killed in the fight of April 2d. He was mortally wounded, and died the same night.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

At the annual election for corporation officers of the village of Greene, held on Tuesday last, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year. The Trustees are the same as last year:

Trustees—W. F. Russell, P. B. Rathbone, W. G. Welch, C. F. G. Cunningham, J. D. Denison; Clerk, Geo. W. Baker; Treasurer, Lewis S. Hayes; Collector, Le Roy Cowles; Assessors, J. R. Julland, F. V. Turk, T. J. Cole. A tax of $100 was voted.

—William A. Atwater, son of John S. Atwater, of Greene, died on the 24th ult., from the effects of a wound received in the head, on the 2d of April, while nobly doing his duty.

—David English, an old man about 84 years of age, living in what is called the Sap Bush, in Greene, was burned up with his house, on the 24th ult.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

The reading room of the Ilion Young Men's Institute and Reading Room is open to members from 6:30 to 9:30 P. M. The terms of membership are $3,00 for gentlemen, and $2,00 for ladies. A membership entitles one to all the privileges of the Reading Room, and to the course of Lectures, to be held during the coming lecture season.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, held at Keyes's Hotel, Cooperstown, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That we take measures to obtain *individual* subscriptions to the capital stock and the assent of the tax-payers of the towns of Otsego, Hartwick and Middlefield; that books be opened for that purpose; and that we will not prosecute the work of building the road, until the whole amount (viz, $250,000) of the capital stock shall be subscribed.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

COUNTRY ITEMS.

The debt of Albany is $1,550,650.

—Twenty-six loaded boats cleared at Buffalo for Troy, on Wednesday.

—"Ned Buntline" fell into the river at Albany, the other night. Two policemen rescued him.

—Hon. Burr Burton died from the effect of wounds inflicted by an assassin, in Syracuse, on Thursday morning.

—Justice Cornelius, of Troy—a democratic stump orator last fall—on Wednesday married Thomas Haydn, a negro, to Martha West, a white woman.

—In Syracuse, the price of coal has been reduced $2 60 per ton on Chestnut, and $2 50 on all other sizes.

The Lima *Free Press* has been discontinued.—The editor says four years trial has taught him that Lima can't support a paper. He is going to try Honeoye Falls, Monroe county.

—Thomas H. Corbett, the Sergeant who shot Booth, the assassin, was formerly a resident of Troy, and is a hatter by trade.

—The Brockport *Republic* says the spring is very forward, and farm work is more advanced as at this date last May. The winter wheat looks very finely. Grass and vegetation of all kinds are coming forward rapidly.

Jacob Denol, an employe in the works of Sweet, Barnes & Co., Syracuse, was accidentally killed on Thursday. His clothes caught in the gearing of some machinery, by which he was thrown into the grinding pit of the works, and so badly bruised that he lived but a few hours.

—There are now fifteen cities in this State, viz Albany, Auburn, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, Hudson, New York, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy and Utica. If we mistake not, the new city, Newburgh, exceeds Elmira, Hudson and Schenectady in population.

—The sailors in Buffalo are on a strike. They demand $2.50 a day. Some of them manifested a belligerent spirit on Wednesday, by attempting to prevent sailors from shipping for a less amount. Chief Darcy, of the police, gave them to understand that any unlawful interference with men willing to go to work, would be promptly met and summary justice meted out. The mob took the hint and dispersed.

—On learning that the cannon belonging to Jamestown, Chautauqua county, had been destroyed, Gov. Fenton sent up a State six pound brass piece to his friends. The *Democrat* says that the gun and equipments must be worth $1000.

—The Genesee Valley Canal from Mt. Morris to Rochester, will be ready by the 10th inst. From Mt. Morris southward the water was let in and the canal ready on Monday last.

—Geo. L. Van Hosen, of Stuyvesant Falls, met with a heavy loss on Saturday night last, his safe being robbed of $2000 in 7-30 bonds. One $500 bond, and the balance in $100 bonds.

—The following new counterfeits are in circulation: Lake Bank, Skeneateles, $10's; Weedsport Bank, $5's; A. A. Clarke & Co's. Bank, Pulaski, $10's; East River Bank, New York City, $10's; National Bank notes, $1's and $2's, altered from the old Bullion Bank of Washington, D. C. Refuse all notes less than $5's on any of the National Banks, as they do not issue any small notes.

—Orders have been received by the State authorities to muster out the recruits at Elmira. The newly organized regiments, 194th and 193d N. Y. V., will be the first to receive the compliment, and the rest of the recruits will be duly attended to, in their order. Probably about two weeks will be occupied in clearing all the recruits and drafted men.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* notices the elopement of a Catholic Priest from Detroit, and his arrest in New York with his dulcinea, and adds: "It is whispered about that a case almost precisely similar to the above—barring the arrest—happened in this city not long since, but through the persistent efforts made to hush the matter up, the particulars have not appeared in the papers."

—Burglaries and highway robberies are of so frequent occurrence in Troy, that the *Press* says no citizen is safe on the streets after dark unless armed with a reliable "six-shooter."

—Geo. Gray, Esq., has resigned his position as Engineer-in-Chief on the Central Railroad—a position he has held since the consolidation. He was for a long time previous, Engineer of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, and is one of the oldest railroad men in the country.

—Two prisoners, named Forrest and Bates, on their way from Washington to Clinton prison, by the way of Troy, on Friday night, jumped from the cars at the Nail Factory, while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The guard fired, but the men both escaped. One was under arrest for desertion, the other for rape.

South American News.—The Panama Railroad company have secured a new contract with Colombia which only needs the sanction of Congress to become a law. This company is to have perpetual ownership of the railroad, and no road is to be built within 150,000 metres on either side. The company pays $500,000 and issues 18,000 shares of $100 each to the government. The company is to transport mails, troops, etc. gratis, and charge 10 per cent. less for the transportation of the products of the Republic than those of other countries, in return for which they are to pay no taxes. The necessary lands, etc., are conceded. A French company have secured the exclusive privilege to construct a canal across the Isthmus from Chili.

It is learned that there is a prospect of a rupture between that country and Spain growing out of a claim made by the latter for treatment to her fleet on its way to Peru.

The reported capitulation of Montevideo to the Brazilian forces is confirmed, and Gen. Flores has assumed supreme power in Uruguay, under the protectorate of Brazil, thus terminating the war.

A new revolution has broken out in Bolivia, headed by General Belza, who has been proclaimed President of the Republic. President Melgarge immediately marched on Laspas, and after a desperate struggle took possession of the town. Gen. Belza was shot, and peace restored.

The whole southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolution against the government. There is but little hope that the President will be able to maintain his position.

Commercial.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 5.

Ashes—Dull.

Cotton—Market firm. Sales of 1,200 bales at 47c for middling.

Flour, &c.—The flour market opened quiet and steady, and closed 5c better and more active. Sales of 13,000 bbls at $6 20@6 60 for superfine state; $6 75@7 00 for extra state; $7 00@7 20 for choice state; $6 15@6 65 for superfine western; $6 85@7 50 for common to medium extra western; $7 70@7 90 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 95@9 50 for trade brands. Canadian flour 5c better. Sales of 400 bbls at $6 85@7 25 for common, and $7 30@9 75 for good to choice extra—Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady. Sales of 200 bbls Brandywine at $6 70@10 00; puncheons at $33 00, and 50 bbls of Jersey at $5 85.

Whisky—Market quiet and steady. Sales of 150 bbls of Western in lots at $2 10@2 11.

Grain—Wheat market a shade firmer. Sales of 35,000 bush at $1 73@1 83 for amber Michigan; $1 80 for choice amber Kentucky and Chicago spring on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley firm. Sales of 6,000 bush Canada West at about $1 50. Barley malt is dull. Corn is dull, heavy and lower, with small sales of new yellow at $1 45@1 45. Oats lower and nominal at 59@60 for Prince Edward's Island; 55@60c for Canada, and 65c for Jersey and western.

Hops—Market quiet at 16@40c.

Wool—Market dull.

Petroleum—Market quiet, at 35c for crude; 54c for refined in bond, and 74c for refined free.

Rice—Market dull.

Coffee—Market quiet and steady.

Sugar—Market active and higher. Sales of 1,500 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 11¼@13½c.

Molasses—Market dull.

Provisions—Pork market opened heavy and closed firm. Sales of 6,250 bbls at $27 87½@27 87½ for new mess, closing at $27 62½ cash; $24 50@25 00 for 1863-4, do. cash and regular way, closing at $24 50 cash; $24 00@24 50 for prime, and $22 50@23 50 for prime mess. Also 2 500 bbls new mess, seller's option, for May and June, at $27 50@28 00. Beef hams steady. Sales of 300 bbls at $22 00@24 50. Cut meats firm. Sales of 68 packages at 14½@15½c for shoulders, and 17@19½c for hams. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard market is steady and quiet. Sales of 1,180 bbls at 16@18¾c. Butter in demand, at 15@23 for Ohio, and 25@35 for State. Beef market steady. Sales of 1,100 bbls at previous prices.

Stocks at the first board were lower, closing stronger.

Prices—Chicago & Rock Island 98¾; Michigan Southern 65¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg 72½; Quicksilver 62½; New York Central 98½; Reading 100¾; Tennessee 6's 61; Missouri 6's 67; Illinois Central scrip 114¾; United States 5's 10-40 coupons, 96¾; Chicago & Northwestern 30; Chicago & Northwestern preferred 59½; Erie 77¾; United States 6's, of '67 114; United States 6's of '81 coupons 110½; United States 6's 5-20 registered 105; United States 6's 5-20 coupons 105¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue 105.

Money on call 5 per cent.

Stocks at the second board were steady.

Prices—Chicago & Rock Island 101; Chicago & Northwestern 30¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 73¾; Michigan Southern 65¾; Chicago & Northwestern preferred 59½; Cumberland 47; Quicksilver 62; New York Central 98¾; Erie 78¾; Reading 100; Michigan Central 111¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 98½; United States 10-40 coupons 93¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons 105¾; United States 6's 5-20 coupons, new issue, 104½; United States 6's 5-20 registered 104¾.

Gold 143¾.

Money continues easy at 5@6 per cent. on call loans.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¼@109¾ gold, for first class bills.

American Gold more active and firmer, opening at 143¾, advancing to 144, and closing at 143¾.

Government Stocks are easier.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange Prices were: New York Central 97¾; Erie 79¾; Hudson 110; Reading 101; Michigan Southern 65¾; Illinois Central scrip 114¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 74½; Chicago & Rock Island 101¾; Chicago & Northwestern 30¼; do preferred 59¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 98; Quicksilver 62.

Gold 142¾.

Stock market weak and very dull.

Albany, May 5.

Flour and Meal.—There is less activity in Flour, but no marked change in prices. The receipts are rather in excess of the demand, but moderate for the season. Nothing of moment has as yet reached here by canal, and the supply by that avenue will not be as large as some have anticipated. Corn Meal is firm, with an upward tendency.

Grain.—There is but little Wheat offering, and nothing of moment transpired this morning. There were further sales yesterday of 1,100 bush Red State at about $1 70, and 400 bush White Michigan at $1 40. Rye not plenty and quiet. The market is about bare of Barley, though a fair supply is expected to arrive by canal. But the receipts for the present will be mainly confined to State, as the Oswego Canal may not be in navigable condition for a fortnight, and perhaps not before the first of June. Further sales were made yesterday of Canada West of 4,200 bush, making an aggregate of 15,068 bush, at $1 45. No sales were effected this morning, and but little Barley was offered. We notice a sale of 1,800 bush city made Malt from State Barley at $1 80. Oats dull, with a strong downward tendency. The present supply is fair, and the prospective large; and this, coupled with the fact that many dealers anticipate that the Government will soon be a seller instead of a purchaser, have tended to heavily depress the market. Sales 1,000 bush good Western, at 70c.

Feed.—The market is quiet, with a moderate supply offering. Coarse is held at $1 40, and Middlings at $1 75.

Whisky.—Prison is held at $2 12, without sale.

Buffalo, May 5, 6 P. M.

Flour.—In moderate demand. Spring extra $7@7 25; extra red $7 62½@8; white winter double extra $8 50@9 50.

Grain.—Wheat dull and inactive and nominal, parties apart. Corn dull. Held, mixed 83; yellow, 90; white, 95. Oats dull, 53@54. Barley and Rye nominal.

Whisky.—Dull. $2 05½.

Canal Freights.—To New York—corn 14; oats 9. To Troy—wheat 13½; corn 11; oats 7.

Lake Imports.—Flour 13,000 bbls.; wheat 46,253 bush.; corn 71,479; oats 102,407; barley 591; peas 400.

Canal Exports.—Flour 200 bbls.; wheat 20,840; corn meal 900; oats 17,790.

HATS AND CAPS.

UP TOWN

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

The latest Spring Styles of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Men, Boys and Infants. A superior article of

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS.

THE SHERIDAN AND DERBY, IN FELT AND CLOTH.

The "RESORTEE," a light and beautiful Hat for Summer wear.

STRAW GOODS.

The largest and best selected assortment ever brought to town.

N. B.—These goods have all been purchased within the last three weeks,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

And will be sold at a small profit.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine.

A. ALBRECHT,

161 Genesee, corner Bleecker.

C. A. YATES & CO.'S CLOTHING.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES

AT THE

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

OF

C. A. YATES AND CO.'

Nos. 54 and 56 Genesee Street.

MARBLE BLOCK, UTICA.

The largest stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING,

IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

AT

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have this day made a still further

DECLINE IN PRICES,

And have marked our entire stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT AN

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

One Price to all—and no Deviation.

April 24th, 1865. C. A. YATES & CO

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

Written for the Utica Morning Herald.

A Tribute to our Departed Chief.

U. S. T. TRUNK.

What through unanchored hearts his name should stir
And echoing millions look the throne shield like,
Till all the nations, with one accord, shall see,
Should crown him sixfold, sublime of his sway
May it long as perfect reign, in war, in peace,
In word of energy, or note of praise?
Yet there my glowing fancy will have their
Tribute
To the man, by his majesty and worth,
Bear up, in light, the ship of state, and show,
Unbroken, his power, pride and pride;
Has moved, like the ocean, whose power and
Enriched, protected, all their glory inside.
And, amongst the nations, his power, sway,
Sought without access the nation to today
Has, in the ocean, the ship of state, sailed
Bid "pace for me," with sailors, sailors, whose
He lightness with the "ship of state" to guide
With pride, bounded on the surging sea
For gain rebellion, with its hydra head,
Shaked on the land, with bold, defiant mind
And sky-wear treason, backed with guilty bargain,
Bear up, in light, the ship of state, and show
Unbroken, his power, pride and pride;
And another foe, after all the bead was slain,
Or passing toward their country, more than all
besides,
Their fabric bought it, by their blood 'twas dyed
The will was hatched ground to them, for God
Has made, in the ocean, the ship of state, sailed
Bid kaiser, nationalist, and bigot, and
Over his green hills and by the stormed fleet
Bear up, in light, the ship of state, and show
Bannet and spright, whom all men could trust
With judicious, and, in the ocean, the ship
As if ordained for this momentous time,
Bear up, in light, the ship of state, and show
Unbroken, his power, pride and pride;
Not foreign blows were for the public eye
To win in force, but, in secret, the
And, perhaps often joined the soft cement blow,
Remote from public, the ship of state, sailed
Bid "pace for me," with sailors, sailors, whose
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